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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



Macdonald Journal  
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December, 1970

Editor: Mark W. Waldron, Ph.D.  
Macdonald Reports:  
Gordon Thomson  
Associate Editor: Tom Pickup  
Family Farm, Office of Information,  
Quebec Dept. of Agriculture  
and Colonization  
Cover Design: Jacques E. Charette  
Advertising Manager: Hib Saunders  
Production-Circulation:  
Dorothy Parsons

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## Journal Jottings

Well here we are working on our  
December issue and it is still with  
as much enthusiasm that we assem-  
ble the package to be colourfully  
wrapped in Jacques Charette's  
cover and delivered to you, the  
reader, as it was when we first  
introduced the new format at the  
beginning of the year.

While working on the Index which  
appears in this issue, we found that  
there had been quite a considerable  
wealth of material presented. Tom  
Pickup in his section "The Family  
Farm" has kept us up-to-date on  
developments at the Quebec  
Department of Agriculture and  
Colonization as well as what's  
happening on the rural scene.

The Publicity Convener, Miss H.  
Graham, of the Q.W.I. has kept us  
amply supplied with material she  
receives from branches across the

province. If I may interject a  
personal comment here, I would like  
to see this important section of  
the magazine take on a more modern  
appearance than the minutes of the  
meeting type of approach that we  
have now. I'd like to see more  
space being taken for the highlight  
of a meeting, a worthwhile com-  
munity project discussed in detail  
and less space for roll calls  
attendance figures and the usual  
procedures that occur at any  
meeting. Ladies, you're doing a  
good job, but part of that good  
job is good publicity — over  
the next few months let's attempt  
to make every reader want to read  
your section. They should.

Gordon Thomson in "Macdonald  
Reports", academic staff, research  
assistants, students and others  
have provided us with an abundance  
of diversified reading. And both the  
Dean and the Journal's Editor have  
given us their frank appraisals of  
Macdonald's problems and, despite

them, its goals for the future.  
We think that it has been a year  
of good reading but what we think  
is not as important as what you  
think. And unless you take time to  
let us know your thoughts on the  
Journal's contents, we have to  
assume we are giving you what  
you want. Are we assuming  
correctly? Let us know?

Hazel M. Clarke



The faculty, staff and students at  
Macdonald express a thankful and  
joyous Christmas season to all  
our readers. May the relaxation,  
the closeness of friends and family  
and the symbolism of festivities  
at this time of the year prepare us  
for the challenges of 1971.

Mark W. Waldron





# Guest Editorial

## Don't scramble Quebec's egg problem

Ten days ago the Quebec Egg Marketing Agency, Fedco, reduced the price of eggs seven cents a dozen. This action was taken mainly because of the flood of bootlegged eggs pouring into the Montreal market mainly from Ontario and Quebec. If wholesalers, retailers and dealers see this as a sign that Fedco is tottering and nears collapse, they are probably mistaken.

Latest indications are that Quebec Agriculture Minister Normand Toupin has decided that Fedco just has to work. But we think he is wrong in reducing the price of eggs to Ontario's distressed levels in an effort to discourage bootleggers. Why should Quebec's egg producers suffer financial distress because of a few outside fast-buck businessmen? What would Ontario's broiler chicken farmers say if the government ordered a reduction to 15½ cents a pound from 19 cents if bootlegging from Quebec threatened their price structure?

When the Ontario Hog Producers Marketing Board was first launched, there was widespread opposition from truckers and some segments of the trade—and most of Ontario's daily newspapers. A week's issues of the **Globe and Mail** were not complete without at least one attack on the iniquities of agency marketing. The wheelers and dealers in the market place were appalled that a bunch of farmers should be given the power to direct their own hogs. Early demise of the free enterprise system was predicted.

This attitude provided the right sort of climate for those who operate in the peripheral shadows of any market. At dusk the trucks would be warmed up, hogs loaded secretly, and then sped swiftly along Highway 401 to the "freedom" of Quebec. These operators felt secure, convinced that public opinion would never permit prosecution.

The effectiveness of producer-controlled hog marketing in Ontario

was threatened as the flow of hogs not handled by the agency board grew with the passing of each day. Finally the hog board struck. Warrants were sworn out against the bootleggers. At first the miscreants struck some fairly impressive poses as persecuted champions of the free way of life. They were feted by some of the wilder members of the business community and lionized in the press.

But as the day neared for them to appear in court, the glamour and glow receded. Co-conspirators cooled in their enthusiasm for the bootleg run and undoubtedly many jumped guiltily whenever they passed a police cruiser or a well-groomed, well-built young man with a piercing stare walked into the office. By trial day, all the bootlegging had stopped. The risk to personal reputation and business integrity was too great.

Perhaps Agriculture Minister Normand Toupin could learn something from Ontario's experience. But should he decide to enforce his egg marketing regulations, he may have to be a lot tougher than the Ontario hog board. His main problem happens to be the chainstore buyers who actively encourage bootlegging. They are rich, powerful, unscrupulous and have no compassion or feeling for the Quebec egg farmer who is lucky to break even on his laying flock enterprise. For that matter, they have no compassion for any Canadian farmer. Buy Cheap, from any source, is their only motto. Possibly a few days without bail in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary while awaiting trial would provide a once-in-a-lifetime chance for reflection.

But unscrupulous Quebec chainstore executives are not the only ones who should be doing some reflection. We know of Ontario farmers who knowingly provide eggs for the bootleggers. Surely, they must realize that their actions could lead to the destruction of Fedco. They bring shame on themselves, shame on their fellow farmers and shame on their province. Quebec has enough problems of its own without these people compounding them.

Part of the crisis in Quebec today can be traced to the misshapen growth of its economy. While other Canadian farmers were busy establishing the structure for producer-controlled marketing (strong marketing boards) Quebec was standing still and stagnating under the Duplessis government. While the rest of rural Canada was buttressing the family farm and ensuring it a permanent place in our property-owning society, the corporations were taking over Quebec agriculture by default.

Large segments of Quebec's agricultural production are now controlled by the non-farming sector. In many cases, Quebec farmers find they have become employees of the agri-structure for a meagre wage. They no longer make the management and financial decisions. It is understandable to the impartial observer why Quebec farm meetings over the past year or so have rumbled with discontent.

Eggs were one commodity only partially touched by vertical integration. A marketing agency offered the opportunity to keep production in the hands of farmers, something that would be in the long-term interests of agriculture, including agribusiness and even the chainstores. Unfortunately, a few executives in the food distribution trade thought otherwise; they were determined to stick their stubby little fingers into the farmers' marketing pie, whatever the cost.

This cannot be allowed to continue. Conditions in Quebec today are in a state of delicate balance. The future lies in each business group respecting the rights of the other. The Habitant farmer must be in the position to be able to negotiate his prices and discuss market conditions from a position of strength; and he can do this only through effective agencies or marketing boards.

If Quebec farmers continue as a depossessed minority, then the rest of Canada must fear for the future. But give the Quebec farmer the same marketing powers as those enjoyed by farmers in neighbouring provinces, and we will all prosper.

John Phillips,

Editorial reprinted from  
*Farm and Country*, Nov. 10, 1970.



# What Happens to the Food We Eat?

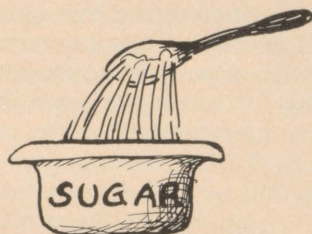
How does a crunchy apple, a sticky syrup pie, a tough piece of beef or an ice-cold custard turn into you?

The body is a remarkably efficient machine capable of transforming chemical energy into the work of lifting a baby, into the warmth of a friendly touch or into the rhythm of a constantly beating heart. The energy we need comes to us in many different forms. Our chief source of energy may depend upon the chance of birth. Children in south India derive the bulk of their energy from rice, whereas children in northern Canada, who have never tasted rice, may get their energy from seal meat. Nature offers mankind an unlimited choice of foods.

Although there are thousands of different foods, there are only three types of energy yielding nutrients in those foods:

Strangely enough our bodies cannot absorb any of these as such. These nutrients must be broken down to simpler substances which we can absorb into our blood streams. We have digestive enzymes which do this job for us. The carbohydrates are broken down to simple sugars like glucose; fats to fatty acids; and proteins to amino acids. Even these so-called simple substances are still very complex. Anything simple enough to be absorbed into the blood stream can then pass into every cell in the body.

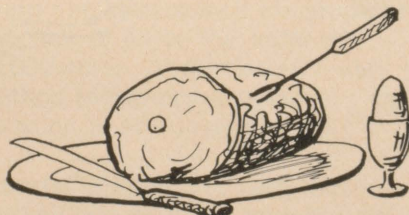
Each cell, tiny as it is, is a masterpiece of organization. Glucose passes into the cell and is very rapidly split into two parts, each one approximately half the size of the glucose itself. These two pieces undergo many chemical changes and eventually finish up as acetyl CoA. During this process very little of the energy which was originally present in the glucose is lost. In the cell is a structure known as the mitochondria. It is like a little factory. In it are waiting, all the enzymes needed for breaking down acetyl CoA to release the energy from it. Ultimately what happens is that the energy which was spread all through the acetyl CoA becomes concentrated in many small packages of A.T.P. A.T.P. is a useful form of chemical energy. There is also a lot of waste energy produced. I say it is wasted, but does nature ever waste anything? The waste energy is used to keep us warm. I speak of it as waste energy because we cannot store it for later use but must get rid of it immediately. If it is cold, then the heat produced is very useful because it keeps us from freezing our toes, but if it is a very hot day, as it is sometimes in Canada, and nearly always in India, then this heat energy can hardly be called useful. Do you remember how



**CARBOHYDRATES**



**FATS**



**PROTEINS**



**INDIA**



**CANADA**



uncomfortable it was last August, when the temperature rose above body heat, and we had great difficulty evaporating enough sweat from the body to keep ourselves cool? I was glad I was on holiday most of that time. A.T.P. on the other hand is useful energy. It is useful because the body can convert it into energy for the kind of things we like to do. A.T.P. provides the energy for muscle contraction. Did you ever realize that we use our leg muscles even when we are standing still? This soon becomes evident to us, when we try to stand after spending a few days in bed. Even in that short time our muscles have relaxed and we must encourage them to work for us again. A.T.P. can also be used for providing the energy for building new tissues. When a child scrapes his knee, energy is needed to grow new skin to cover the scratch. This means building new cells and any kind of body building needs energy. A.T.P. comes in a tiny package but is a very useful form of energy.

Carbohydrates are not our only source of energy for the body. Another important source is fat. The energy in fat is more concentrated than in carbohydrate. One pound of butter provides about twice as much energy as a pound of flour. The reason for this is that the chemicals in butter break down to fatty acids, whereas in flour they break down to glucose. One of the interesting things about a study of energy release in food is that nature uses the same scheme for getting the energy out of food, regardless of the kind of food eaten. I have suggested how the energy is derived from glucose, through the formation of acetyl CoA. Although glucose and fatty acids are very different in texture, they both break down in the cells to acetyl CoA. Then the cell takes the acetyl CoA, and regardless of its source it treats it in the same way, producing many packages of energy in the form of A.T.P. More energy is derived from butter than from flour, because there are more packages of A.T.P. produced for the same weight of original material.

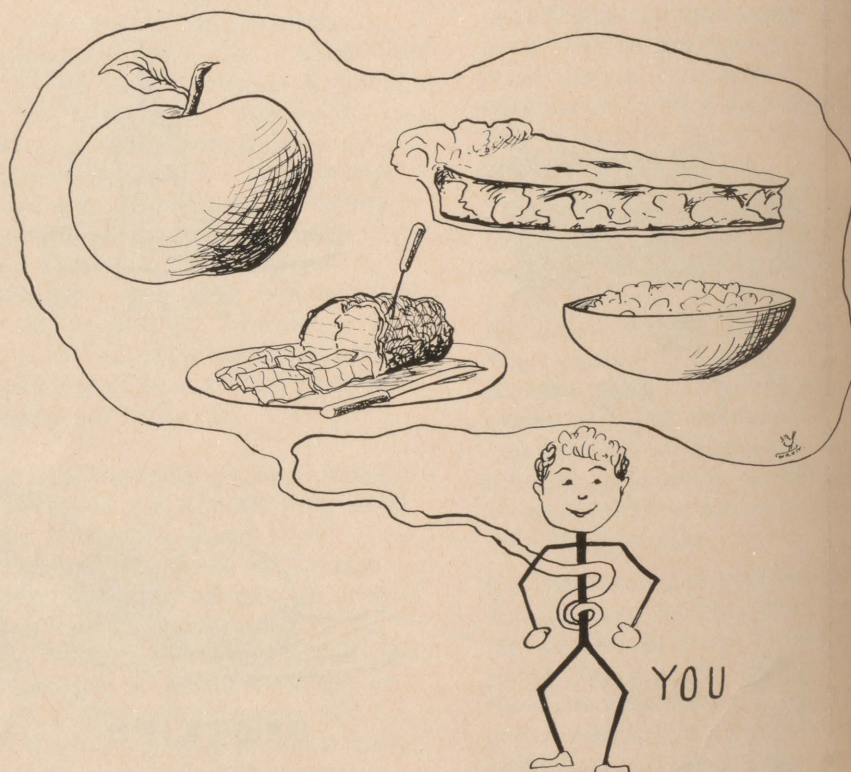
Amino acids can also be used as a source of energy. Nevertheless this is not our chief reason for eating protein containing foods. Primarily we eat these expensive foods so that we will have the building blocks necessary for new tissues. In fact, when amino acids are to be used as a source of energy, the first thing we must do is remove the part of the amino acid which makes them distinctly different from glucose and fatty acids. However once we have done that and have excreted this material in the urine, then the rest of the amino acid (now no longer an amino acid) can be broken down in the same way as other energy yielding nutrients. Some are like glucose now, in the way the cells extract their energy. Others behave more like fatty acids. Because the really important part of the amino acids had to be excreted before the rest could be used for energy, we say that protein is a very expensive source of energy. When money is not the major consideration, a diet can be

made up in which either carbohydrates, fats or proteins provide the energy. Unfortunately few of us can forget money when planning menus for our families.

A knowledge of how our foods turn into us, helps us in planning special diets, especially for those who have to reduce their energy intake in order to bring their weight gains under control. Most reducing diets are made up of foods which are low in fat, (to reduce the energy), high in protein (because so much of the energy is wasted) and high in water (because water, although extremely important in the diet for other reasons, nevertheless provides no energy).

The energy that is stored as "you" came from the energy supplied in your food. Knowing how it got there may help you to keep it under control.

Dr. Florence A. Farmer,  
Associate Professor,  
School of Food Science.





# WHAT A WONDERFUL YEAR!

Last month in the article "Studying Down Under" I gave you my impressions of campus life in Australia, the courses offered, and the similarities and differences I've encountered in my year at the University of Queensland as compared to Macdonald College. In this article I'd like to leave the campus life and tell you about Queensland's agriculture as I've seen it.

While some features of Australia and the Aussie way of life have been as anticipated, others have not. Or to be more specific, make that Queensland. Preconceived notions about seeing as much of Australia as possible were soon reduced to visiting many parts of Queensland. To see much of a country the size of the U.S.A. within one year, while trying to study at the same time, would be very difficult.

To describe all of Queensland's agriculture in a nutshell would be an impossible task. Not only does the state have over 426 million acres, it can boast of a great deal of diversity as well. For instance, climatic conditions range from temperate to sub-tropical to tropical. Yearly rainfall averages on a few inland areas are as low as five inches, while some coastal regions receive more than 100 inches. And while some sections of the state are well serviced by railways, roads and seaports, other areas are just as remote as the Canadian Arctic. Is it surprising then that the farming ranges from wheat and sorghum production to dairying,

from sugar cane growing to cattle and sheep grazing, and from cotton growing to fruit and vegetable production?

Coming from Quebec, I have found much of Queensland's agriculture to be both new and interesting. But a few features have been of particular interest.

With climatic conditions of Quebec and Queensland being so different, one would hardly expect the problems confronting farmers of these two regions to be the same. Sometimes though, the problems are very similar, but the methods of solution are very different. As an example, consider the task of preserving enough forage from periods of good growth for use during periods of poor or no growth.

Low winter temperatures give Canada an extreme situation with forage production limited to five months of the year. Inadequate rainfall is often a factor causing poor growth during Queensland's winter months. In either case, a farmer could make hay or ensilage. The Aussie farmer might irrigate during the dry period if he is equipped to do so. But then he might not, especially if his property happens to be to the order of 50,000 acres. At this point, a new method to overcome seasonal yield variation is obviously needed.

A partial remedy lies with the introduction of grass and legume species to create improved pastures. Although most native grasses are poor producers, particularly under dry conditions, several cultivated grasses and legumes show a fair degree of drought resistance.

Growth at such times is by no means optimum, but the ability to withstand some drought often spells the difference between having adequate and inadequate feed during a dry spell. So improved pastures is one solution, but there are others.

Hay. That's a mixture of dried legumes and grasses, pressed and tied into a neat bale, and stored in a barn. But don't forget another kind — standing hay. Making standing hay is a relatively simple and easy procedure, just prevent grazing. When moisture is available, the crop will grow. When soil water reserves are depleted, the plants die and dry out. The result is a standing mixture of dried grasses and legumes — standing hay. To feed, just graze.

In such a situation, the plants die during the dry season when the possibility of rain is very slim. Of course, the drying and bleaching causes some nutrient loss, but the lack of rain means that no nutrients are lost due to leaching. When given a protein supplement, cattle will grow amazingly well on this feed.

Although a simple yet effective method for forage preservation, a more sophisticated derivation is now on the drawing board. The idea is to stop plant growth by using herbicides when nutrient content is maximum. When a suitable herbicide is found — one that is powerful enough for the job, yet leaves no residues and has a favourable price tag—the procedure could have widespread use.



It has been interesting to see just how the methods to solve a particular problem change from place to place when such things as climate change.

Several items have proved to be just as interesting as they were unexpected. One custom that soon became painfully obvious was the habit of some Queensland farmers to go about their work without the protection of heavy, double-soled, steel-toed leather work boots. Depending on the particular job, many farmers prefer to go barefoot, and seem to enjoy doing so.

Soon after arriving in Brisbane, I volunteered to assist a graduate student with work on his sorghum trial at a nearby farm. On arrival at the paddock, everyone removed his shoes and socks and marched over old sorghum stubble, rough clay clods and a stony pathway without any apparent concern for the well-being of his feet. I followed suit—at least in the part about removing footwear. The attempt to stroll happily across the paddock failed, both totally and painfully. The stroll became a funny sort of dance which greatly amused everyone around. Apparently, many Europeans and all North Americans are noted for their tender feet and the Aussies had been waiting for the show. Yet, it is with pride that I can report that the shoes stayed in the van until the day's work was completed!

A rather exciting aspect of Queensland's agriculture is the rapid progress being made in developing good tropical pastures. Because the sheep and beef grazing industries as well as the dairying industry are based on pasture feed, pastures are of extreme importance. Much effort is now being directed toward increasing pasture productivity. A great deal of land, particularly in the drier inland areas has remained undeveloped, leaving the native grasses as the feed producers. And productivity in such regions is usually low. On undeveloped spear grass country, stocking at a rate of one cow to 20 acres is not uncommon. Weaning percentages might be as low as 50-60 percent, and then it could take four to five years to bring a steer to 500 pounds carcass weight. But if a farmer has several thousand

acres, and many properties are 50,000 acres and more, he might be content to accept low productivity per beast and per acre simply because he has so many acres. However, more and more farmers, with both large and small operations, are now considering the possibility of increasing yield.

The answer to increased productivity is improved pastures, the potential of which, especially for beef production, is just being realized. And the key to improved pastures is the introduction of phosphate responsive tropical legume and grass species, and then adequate phosphate fertilization. It is only in the postwar era that legumes which can cope with tropical conditions have been readily available. Now, legumes such as Gleenleaf Desmodium, Siratro and Townsville Stylo are becoming very popular.

But the task of introducing improved pastures isn't always an easy one. Land clearing often requires heavy equipment. On large areas where aerial sowing and fertilization methods are used, the pasture price tag rises even more. However, reports of stocking rates being trebled and overall per acre production increasing five fold encourages more and more graziers to consider the introduction of improved pastures.

Adequate moisture is essential for all forms of agriculture. While many Quebec farmers are plagued with the problem of having too much soil water and needing better drainage, many Queensland farmers are faced with the dilemma of having inadequate water. It has been suggested that the water disappearing into Queensland soils reappears in La Belle Province, but no scientific proof of this exists yet.

Most of Queensland receives an average of 30 inches of rain or less each year. Unfortunately, this figure is very average as much less is received in many years. And to further darken the picture, the rain comes mostly in summer when evaporative losses are greatest. So methods of water management, making best use of available water, is of prime concern to the farmer.

In some areas, irrigation using a constant water supply is a possibility. The water source might be a river, a dammed-up creek, or a government dam built to serve an entire community. A number of methods are used in getting the water to the crop. One farmer might choose to use some method of sprinkler irrigation. Another might construct a series of border and check ditches to use flood irrigation. In these cases, giving water to a thirsty crop is almost as easy as turning the tap.

But consider the grazier who is without a large, constant water supply. Although at a disadvantage, he too can adopt a few good water management practices. Water harvesting is an example.

Water harvesting is a system in which run-off is encouraged. The water is harvested by means of contour ridges and channeled to a reservoir, where it is held until needed for irrigation. During a storm, particularly a short intense one, only a fraction of the rain actually penetrates the soil. The remainder runs unchecked down the hillside, possibly causing serious erosion problems, and is then essentially lost for agricultural use as it flows away in a stream. But a series of properly constructed contour ridges can send this water along to prepared channels where it is then taken to the reservoir. Then, when the time comes to irrigate, the water is simply pumped up the hill and redistributed.

An alternative to harvesting water is to encourage penetration. For this procedure, the keyline plan can be used. The keyline is the contour line along the slopes of a valley where the gradient changes from steep to less steep. Once this line is marked out, strips parallel to the line are chisel ploughed, creating small ridges. The water, instead of running down the gully, flows back into the banks through these ridges and due to the roughness of the soil surface is given a good chance to penetrate. Such a simple procedure, yet such an effective one.

These are some of the agricultural aspects that I have found of particular interest in Queensland. Yes, it has been a wonderful year. Arthur McElroy



# Are You A Joiner Or Do You Belong?



A few years ago there existed a number of group organizations which had as their primary reason for being fellowship and support for the members' interests and activities. Membership was open to everyone interested and all that was required was personal participation in the various activities. Members, in order to be members, had to "belong", had to enter in, to give of themselves. From this kind of giving came a personal satisfaction, a spirit of pride in even small accomplishments and a cohesive group working for the good of all. Belonging wasn't a psychological term, it was a way of life. Individual achievements were recognized and the individual was an important, vital entity.

One would have expected that this type of organization would strengthen and grow with time. However, it seems to have almost completely disappeared, to be replaced by cause or interest oriented organizations. These are "joiner" type organizations, demanding only that the joiner give numerical and financial support, making no personal demands on them as individuals. Participation is a much used but rather meaningless term with these groups for the majority of members are only spectators, waiting on the sidelines for something to happen, leaving the active-doing to a small core group. Because joiners give little they get little leaving them dissatisfied without recognizing why.

It is not hard to see how this change came about. We can use rational and very persuasive arguments to convince ourselves, such as changing times require changing

methods, or the old system isn't geared to handle today's problems, or people haven't time to be involved and so on. To further convince ourselves of the truth of this, we down-grade past achievements and tend to scorn as trivial or non-relevant the accomplishments of the past. We compare and evaluate, using our own standards of comparison. After all, how do you compare accomplishments in gardening and canning or in the homemaking arts with the accomplishment of getting 16 signatures on a petition for a community swimming pool. Do you recognize that a swimming pool was never an issue when safe, clean swimming water was readily and freely accessible for all, or that the ability to produce a well-canned garden product meant that provision could be made to feed a family with varied and nutritious meals over a long winter period. One accomplishment as vital in its time and place, to the health and welfare of the community, as the other, but do we recognize this?

Perhaps the old organizations had some obsolescent areas but does this warrant complete discard of the ideas and concepts. Times have and will continue to change, needs alter and we are forced to ask what is important now. What are the priorities? In this mad dash to keep up we may have thrown out the baby with the bath water.

The need to belong is a prime priority today. Alienation of large sections of any community can be traced to their feeling that they don't belong. Yet we have tossed off as obsolete and useless the very sort of organization that in its essence demands that you belong, forces you to participate (subtly possibly, but nonetheless forcibly) an organization that recognizes individual worth acknowledges individual achievement.

We need the belonging organization back in our communities to balance the joiner self-interest or pressure organization so as to develop a total picture, not the fragmented or isolated segments we now have. We need something that encourages us to recognize individual achievements no matter how insignificant in the global context they may seem. We need somehow to resist the pseudo-sophisticated attitude so many of us have adopted of equating achievement with the amount of media exposure it can get. The attitude that only those actions which gain headlines or prime time on television are worth recognition must change.

We need to become active participants, not willing spectators, if we expect to revitalize and regenerate the old fashioned belonging type organization.

We need to accept reality that belonging to is not the same as joining. That unless you give you can't belong and unless you give you can't really get.

Diane A. Raymond,  
Associate Professor,  
School of Food Science.



# The Family

# Farm

Published in the interests  
of the farmers of the province  
by the Quebec Department of  
Agriculture and Colonization



## The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization

The minister, Mr. Normand Toupin, is a young, self-educated man. He was born on his father's farm at Saint-Maurice in Champlain

county on November 21, 1933. After attending elementary school in his native village he worked as national director for the "Jeunesse Rurale Catholique" while continuing his secondary education in the evening, and then started his career

of service to the farming population as regional director for the "Union Catholique des Cultivateurs" in Abitibi. During this period he worked with Mr. Albert Alain, who is now general president of that organization. For the past four years, he was regional director for the U.C.C. in the St-Maurice region.

Five years ago, Mr. Toupin married Jeanne-d'Arc Trudel of Amos. They have two children, Isabelle and Sébastien.

## Yvon Belisle Wins Plowing Contest

Mr. Yvon Belisle of Rivière-Nord range at St-Eustache, Deux-Montagnes, again carried away top honours in the sixteenth provincial plowing contest, held on the farm of Mrs. Denis Sureau at St-Clet in Soulanges county. This is the sixth time in seven entries that Mr. Belisle has won the title.

Mr. Belisle made a score of 85.5 percent in the Senior match organized annually by the Quebec Plowmen's Association, thereby winning the Esso trophy and a prize of \$175. Mr. Roland Bouchard of St-Augustin, Deux-Montagnes, placed second with 84.25 percent. Fifteen expert plowmen competed in this match. Mr. Belisle and Mr. Bouchard will represent Quebec in the national contest in Ontario next year.

In the Junior class, Brent Chamberland of St-Armand, Missisquoi, won the gold medal for the second year in succession, with a score of 67 percent. Mario Vincent of St-Polycarpe, Soulanges, came second with 64 percent.



About 300 persons, including a hundred students from Macdonald College and the St-Hyacinthe Institute of Agricultural Technology, attended the contest and demonstrations of plowing and plow setting.

Trophies and prizes were awarded to the winners at a banquet in the Cueilier regional school at St-Clet at the close of the contest.

For the past 16 years, the Quebec Plowmen's Association has organized the contest to give farmers an opportunity to see expert plowing methods and introduce them to the various types of plows needed to get better results.

### Provincial A. I. Regulations

Provincial regulations governing the artificial insemination of cattle were recently published in the Quebec Official Gazette.

Some control over this useful method of breeding is necessary, amongst other reasons because of the risk of spreading disease, the possibility of a high level of inbreeding leading to the expression of harmful hereditary factors, and mistakes and even fraud.

The regulations concern the construction, equipment, licensing, record-keeping and reports of enterprises for producing semen (semen producing establishments) and of enterprises making use of it (insemination establishments), the qualifications, training, testing, licensing and reports of persons collecting semen from the animals, and of those who use it (inseminators), and requirements for bulls which are to be used for A.I. purposes.

The following are some of the more important clauses of the regulations:

Article 3. It is forbidden to collect, hold, prepare, use, buy, exchange or give, offer for sale, store, sell in any place, transport or cause to be transported or accept for transportation to any destination, within the boundaries of the province, for the insemination of any female bovine animal, semen which is unfit for insemination or which does not satisfy the conditions of hygiene, quality, collection, conditioning, marking or other requirements hereinafter specified.

Article 4. No one may operate an establishment where the semen of a bovine animal is collected, conditioned, kept and delivered (producing establishment) or an establishment for the injection of such semen (inseminating establishment) without having obtained a permit for these purposes from the Minister.

Article 5. No one may collect semen from a bovine animal, treat it, or introduce it by means of an instrument into the genital tract of a female bovine without having obtained a permit for these purposes from the Minister.

Article 6. A breeder who keeps a herd of cattle in a territory which is not served by any insemination establishment may, without a permit, inseminate his own cows with semen supplied by a producing establishment or which has been taken from one of his own bulls by the holder of a permit.

Article 16. Holders of permits must keep records of their operations. The records must be accessible for examination by

inspectors and must be kept for at least a year from the date of the last entry made in them.

Article 17. The records of an establishment for the production of semen must show:

a) for each sire kept in the establishment or at service: 1. its name and all means of identification; 2. its breed and date of birth; 3. its place of origin and the name and address of its vendor or owner; 4. the date of its arrival and the date when it became available for service; 5. the recognized performances of its ancestors, its own performances or the results of record of performance, progeny, or livestock improvement tests it has undergone, or any information useful for carrying out a testing program to which it may be subjected; 6. the date, nature, and results of examinations it has had, the name and address of the examiner and, as the case may be, mention of diagnoses and treatments;

b) for each ejaculation of semen collected by the establishment: 1. the bull's identity and, in cases provided for in article 6, the name and address of the owning breeder; 2. the place, date and hour of collection; 3. the name of the person responsible for the collection and, for every operation or examination to which the semen is submitted, the date, nature and result of the examination; 4. the volume of semen collected, rejected or conditioned; 5. the volume and number of units of semen obtained, their concentration or degree of dilution, the method used to keep them, and the date when they were put in storage.



The records must also show the rate of conception for each bull at service, each admission of semen from another establishment and its source, each departure of semen, its destination and the price obtained for it, and every way in which the semen was disposed of.

A certificate issued by a veterinarian declaring the bull to be in good health may take the place of the information required under paragraph a) 6.

For each bull, the establishment must have a certificate issued by a laboratory approved by the Minister giving proof of the determination of the bull's blood type; it must also have the registration certificate of each bull which it keeps or uses and which is registered in the herd book of a recognized breed association or other organization.

Article 18. The records of an insemination establishment must show each arrival of semen and its source and each departure of semen and its destination, the prices paid or obtained for each unit of semen, the identity and breed of the animal it was used to inseminate and the name and address of the animal's owner, the name and address of the inseminator, the date, hour and place of insemination and, in the case of failure to conceive, the date and hour of the repeat insemination(s) and the name and address of the inseminator.

If the establishment carries out or participates in a herd-testing program amongst its members, its records must contain all the information necessary or useful for the operation of the program.

Article 19. Every operator of an establishment for producing bovine semen or for insemination must provide the Minister with the following documents or information:

1. each year, not later than the 30th of April, a report of its financial operations for the year ending December 31 last, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, profits and losses, and the establishment's assets and liabilities; 2. not later than the 15th of each month, a report of operations of collection, conditioning or injection of semen carried out during the preceding month, showing, . . . (details omitted here).

Article 27. The material organization of the establishment, the arrangement and sanitary maintenance of its premises and buildings, equipment and fittings, and the operating methods and procedures must be in keeping with recognized professional, safety, and hygienic standards and with all instructions which the Minister may see fit to issue to protect or improve the health of cattle or ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations.

Necessary precautions must be taken to prevent introduction of infectious diseases by visitors, personnel, and vehicles or other equipment or materials. Entry of persons not essential to the establishment's operation must be kept to a minimum.

Article 28. Every establishment for the production of semen must have in its employment sufficient qualified personnel to conduct its operations properly and tend its breeding animals and keep them in good condition.

Article 30. The operations of collection and treatment of semen must be done by a person authorized to do so by a special permit.

Article 31. The Minister may grant a permit to collect or treat bovine semen in an establishment for the production of semen to any person who is at least 18 years old and domiciled in the province, whose services are retained by the establishment, and who has obtained satisfactory results in an examination and test of competence before a jury appointed by the Minister.

Article 34. No bull may be admitted to an establishment for the production of semen or to a place where a bull used to produce semen is kept or be brought into service for the production of semen, at the establishment or elsewhere, before it has been established to be in perfect health and free from all transmissible diseases, in particular tuberculosis, leptospirosis, paratubercular enteritis, brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, leukaemia, and any disorder of the genital organs, or any condition or defect rendering it unfit for artificial insemination.

Article 35. Before a bull may be admitted to service, its blood must be analysed to determine what blood groups it belongs to and its semen must be subjected to biological and bacteriological testing.

Article 38. No bull may be brought into service by an establishment for the production of semen unless it has been found suitable for the genetic improvement of cattle by methods of selection deemed adequate by the Minister or except for the purpose of taking part in trials for purposes of selection.



Article 39. Bulls in service at the establishment or elsewhere must be isolated from all other groups of animals. They may not be used for natural mating.

Article 44. All operations must be carried out in accordance with tried and approved methods used in the artificial insemination of cattle, and under conditions calculated to eliminate all possibility of pollution, infection or impairment of the semen.

Article 45. The operator must use adequate means to control the production, quality, soundness, identity and temperature of semen and dilutant and additive materials, the temperature of buildings, functioning of equipment and efficiency of operations. Such control must be exercised to the Minister's satisfaction and in such a way as to facilitate verification by an inspector.

Article 55. Any emission of semen must be rejected if it may be contaminated, comes from an infected animal, is liable to transmit serious defects or disorders, or is deficient in fertilizing power owing to insufficient motility or number of living sperms or an excessive number of dead or abnormal ones, or if its fertilizing power is seriously reduced by dilution, conditioning, cooling or freezing procedures.

Article 57. The operation of diluting, conditioning and cooling or freezing semen must be carried out with all the precautions necessary to safeguard its fertilizing power and hygienic status.

Article 63. On each container of semen must be shown, in an abbreviated form, the name of the establishment or its permit number, the name of the breed, and identification of

the bull, the date of collection and the number. The breed need not be marked on the container if it is indicated by suitable colouring of the semen or its container or by a symbol recognized by the Minister.

Article 67. Subject to article 6, no producing establishment may deliver or distribute semen intended for the artificial insemination of cattle unless the insemination is to be performed by an insemination establishment.

Article 68. A producing establishment may, however, obtain, by exchange or otherwise, from a similar establishment, any semen collected and conditioned in conformity with the Act and Regulations or, if it comes from outside the province, under conditions considered equivalent by the Minister.

The amount of semen so obtained by an establishment must not exceed 25 percent of the quantity produced and delivered to insemination establishments in the province by the establishment itself.

Article 69. The semen of a bull being progeny-tested for its suitability to improve cattle must be used to inseminate only enough females to carry out the test. Until the test has proved favourable to the bull, its semen must not be released for other purposes. If the results of the test prove unfavourable to the bull, all stocks of its semen must be destroyed without delay and mention of their destruction must be made in the records. The Minister may, however, permit use of the semen of a bull which is being progeny tested if the recognized performances of the bull's ancestors meet the accepted standards of the method of selection based on ancestors' performances.

Article 70. Before delivering or distributing a lot of semen, the operator of the establishment must subject a sample of it to analysis. He must ensure that, during its shipment, the semen delivered is maintained at the storage temperature and protected against all sources of pollution and infection and undue shock.

Article 71. An association formed under the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association Act (R.S.Q. 1964, chapter 116) may obtain from the Minister a permit for insemination within the territory assigned to it.

Article 72. An association holding or seeking to obtain a permit to operate an artificial insemination establishment must: a) have the premises and equipment necessary to store semen and keep and file records and accounts; b) have in its service enough licensed inseminators, recognized by the breed associations, to serve the breeders in its territory economically and efficiently; c) keep the inseminators supplied with all the material and equipment needed for artificial insemination and for keeping semen; d) when the Minister requires it, carry out or participate in a program for testing bulls and their progeny.

Article 73. An establishment for artificial insemination must obtain the semen needed to inseminate the female cattle in the territory it serves from a single producing establishment in the province, to which it must be bound by contract, and as long as the contract is in force it may not provide its inseminators with any other semen than that supplied by the said producing establishment.





Article 79. No inseminator may perform insemination outside the territory assigned to the establishment named on the permit and he may not be employed by a number of establishments at a time.

Article 85. The inseminator may not use any other semen than that supplied by the insemination establishment named on his permit. If the semen comes from a bull which is being progeny tested, it must be used only to inseminate the females which have been selected for the purposes of the test, except in such cases as are provided for in article 69. The inseminator must not use the semen if he finds that its container has been damaged and that there is a possibility that the semen may have been impaired or is unfit for artificial insemination.

Article 88. After each insemination, the inseminator must make out an insemination report, on the spot. The report must be signed by the inseminator, bear a distinguishing serial number, and the following information: 1. the place and date of insemination; 2. the name and address of the breeder and of the inseminator and the number of the inseminator's permit; 3. the breed, name, and registration or identification number of the inseminated animal and of the bull which provided the semen; 4. the names and addresses of the producing and insemination establishments concerned, or a code mark or symbol identifying them; 5. the information and markings appearing on the container of the serum which was used; 6. the amount of the fee collected; 7. in the case of a repeat insemination, the date of the previous insemination, the name of the inseminator who

performed it, the serial number of his report on it, and the names, registration or identification numbers and code mark of the bull and of the establishment which provided the semen on that occasion; 8. any other information the Minister may consider useful.

### Study Session on Poultry Industry

Topics discussed at poultry industry study sessions in Vancouver B.C. from September 27 to October 2 included control of pullorum in Canadian provinces, financial losses from Marek's disease, use of medicaments in poultry feeds, and detection of salmonella in food products in order to protect the consumer.

The study sessions were held concurrently with the annual meetings of the Canadian Hatcherymen's Federation and the American Hatcherymen's Association. Quebec was represented by Albert Lavallée, head of the department of Agriculture and Colonization's veterinary service. About 180 poultry specialists attended the sessions, during which outstanding problems of poultry rearing, health, production and marketing were tackled.

According to Dr. Lavallée, among the more important resolutions passed at the meetings was one calling for the formation of three sub-committees to support the Canadian committee on poultry health problems — one in the central provinces, one in the Maritimes, and one in the West. Their task will be to establish a uniform health program for poultry (including turkeys) in every province.

It was also agreed at the meetings that experiments carried out last year to find a vaccine against Marek's disease have produced considerable results. As a result, it is expected that the Canada Department of Agriculture will issue licences or permits in 1971 for the manufacture and sale of the vaccine on a commercial scale.

### Quebec's Farming Family Of The Year

The family of Mr. Ovila Duval at Grand St-Esprit in Nicolet county has been named Farming Family of 1970. The title is awarded each year to the family which has won most renown and distinguished itself in a number of ways.

This year's farming family includes seven sons and five daughters. Four sons and four daughters are married. Five sons and two of the daughter's husbands are farmers. Of the other two sons, one is a building contractor, and the other is studying at the University of Sherbrooke.

The Duval farm has been in existence for over two centuries, and five generations of the family have worked the land. The estate actually consists of five farms covering 1,500 arpents and numbering 539 head of cattle. The Ovila Duval family was honoured at a special banquet during the Salon of Agriculture at Montreal.



# QWI

## Christmas Greetings To All My Fellow Members

May your homes be full of Joy and Happiness, and your hearts filled with Love and Peace. One of the ideas upheld by the Women's Institutes is that we can always "begin with what we have right where we are." If we have Peace and Love within our hearts we can radiate these qualities to our homes and families, to our friends and communities. We, ourselves, will then be doing our best towards spreading that "Peace on Earth" which the world needs so much.

As we go forward into the New Year, I hope that you will all step along with me helping to bring new ideas and fresh enthusiasm to our organization.

It would be wonderful if you made a New Year's Resolution to attend the meetings regularly, taking a friend along, too, and as always "let us not forget to be kind."

Hazel Beattie,  
Provincial President.

## Argenteuil

Arundel: Had an educational health quiz as their program. For their roll call, members had an amusing time demonstrating a relaxing exercise. Brownsburg: Treated the senior citizens of their community to a drive through the beautiful autumn scenery and stopped at the site of the new International Airport where they were able to view the airport plans. At the regular meeting there was a demonstration of liquid embroidery. Dalesville-Louisa: Heard a

reading by David Cobb, "We're No Egg Throwers," and had a quiz on "How to get word around." Frontier: Entertained husbands and other visitors at a casserole supper at Cushing where the speaker of the evening was Mr. Arthur Batty, Arundel. Mr. Batty's topic was water pollution. Jerusalem-Bethany: Heard Mrs. Sutherland of the Consumers' Association of Canada give an informative talk on credit buying. Lachute: Heard the field secretary of the Canadian National Institute of the Blind tell of his work and also the beginning of the Institute and how its work is carried on. Lakefield: Had a social meeting and heard their oldest member, Miss E. Kerr, 92, is planning on making another quilt to be raffled off next year. Pioneer: Heard a talk on artistry by Mrs. Pat Good and entertained their County President. Upper Lachute-East End: Saw slides of famous geographical places and then had a contest on what they saw. A letter of congratulations was sent to Mrs. George McGibbon on her appointment as 4th Vice-President of the F.W.I.C.

## Bonaventure

Black Cape: Life Membership Certificates and pins were presented to: Mrs. William Dimock, Black Cape; Mrs. Charles Fairservice, New Richmond Station; Miss Roda Fairservice, Black Cape and Mrs. Jean Starrack, New Richmond. A 25-year service certificate and pin were presented to Mrs. R. H. Campbell, New Richmond. A contribution of \$50 was made to the Robertson-Holmes Memorial which is an Educational Fund. Roll call was answered by each member naming a place she would most like to visit and stating why. The majority of members wished to visit

or revisit the land of their ancestors. The meeting coincided with the date of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mrs. Mervin Campbell, our Past President. As a token of the members esteem, she was presented with a lovely pole lamp. Refreshments included a golden wedding anniversary cake. October meeting: Twenty members and two guests were present. An interesting talk was given by Mr. Roger Babin, owner of a furniture and appliance store. He invited the members to a demonstration on "Home Freezing" to be held in his store. Mr. Babin donated a travelling bag for which names were drawn. This was won by Mrs. Colin R. Campbell. Correspondence was read from our foster child. Arrangements were made to cater to a Harvest Ball. Mrs. Alex Irvine gave a demonstration on making and decorating cookies. Matapedia: Mrs. Vernon McNaughton gave the report of the County Annual Convention. Prizes were given to each school for the student of the year. Home cooking sale held. Roll call was answered with a bottle of pickles or jam. Proceeds for W.I. Funds. October meeting: We must accept the change in our education system. Thirteen members answered roll call by naming a favourite educator. Discussed capsules for school pupils. Plans made for a social evening. A mystery package was donated by Mrs. J. A. Adams and won by Mrs. R. Dube. New Richmond West: A new member welcomed. Two members of the St. John Ambulance gave a talk on first aid. Mr. Roger Babin, owner of a furniture and appliance store gave a talk on his store. Mrs. Marion Martin spoke on liquid embroidery and modelled a "Southern Belle" dress. Basket



of fruit given to a shut-in. Bake sale held. Door prize given. Port Daniel: Motto—Before saying what you think—think. Annual sale of home cooking, handicrafts and novelties held on the second day of the Agricultural Fair, Shigawake, was a great success. Publicity Convener gave an account of the Fifth National Convention of the F.W.I.C. This Convener, Mrs. Cameron Dow, was one of the 10 representatives for Quebec. Restigouche: Twelve members present. School graduation gifts bought. A basket of fruit given to a shut-in. Each member to bring an apron to the next meeting. Members as a group went to Wandlyn Motel, Campbellton, and enjoyed a delicious dinner. Quiz held and prizes given. Citizenship Convener sold tickets on a surprise parcel. Proceeds to go to Pennies for Friendship.

#### Brome

Austin: Entertained Stanstead North W.I. County President and several members from South Bolton, Sutton and Abercorn. Bus trip to Ottawa planned. Donated \$25 to local Cub Scouts for flag. Donated to a burnt-out family. Evening of "slides" benefit of library netted \$116.80. Also received several generous donations for same. Silent auction netted \$46.70 for Health and Welfare funds. Knowlton Landing: Entertained County semi-annual. Sutton: Had speaker on Adult Education. Held an auction for benefit of funds. Served tea, coffee, and cookies at Blood Donor Clinic. Mme. Benoit gave a demonstration on cooking lamb which was well attended.

#### Chateauguay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: Branch catered at a lunch for the 4H Club at the home of Robert Ness. Members also entertained their husbands and friends at a euchre party held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Craig. Dewitville: This branch carried out a very successful project at Huntingdon Fair. They served hot and cold meals and lunches in the new dining hall. Seventeen members enjoyed a conducted tour of Radio Station CFCF and Television Station Channel 12. Dundee: A member spoke on her recent trip to Nova Scotia and

Prince Edward Island. The rapidly spreading disease of the maple trees was discussed. Hints were heard on how to keep costume jewellery from discolouring the skin. Howick: Held a discussion on drugs. Also had a contest of Thanksgiving centrepieces (non-floral) made by the members. Huntingdon: Held regular meeting after a buffet supper to which the husbands had been invited. The Publicity Convener entertained the group by reading items from an old Gleaner Almanac of 1888. Ormstown: The theme of the meeting was education. Teachers from the Ormstown Elementary School were guests for tea. The decorations were carried out in autumn colours and Mrs. James Bruce and Mrs. E. McCartney poured tea and coffee.

#### Compton

The Brookbury W.I. celebrated their 50th anniversary on Sept. 3, 1970. The guests were received by the President, Mrs. Clifford Lowe. They signed the guest book, which was in charge of Mrs. Ernie Bennett. Pictures were taken by Gerry Lemay. The President of Q.W.I. and the President of Compton were both present and received corsages and gifts. The branch has five chartered members, three of which were present. One lives far away and the other was unable to attend because of poor health. Corsages and gifts were given and sent to each one. Between 35 and 40 people sat down to a Kentucky fried chicken banquet. The tables were decorated with flowers and white and gold candles. The head table had a cake in blue and white with the W.I. crest on top, made and donated by Mrs. Arthur Lowe, who used to be a member. A birthday cake made and donated by Mrs. Flora McIntyre was presented to one of our charter members. Mrs. Stuart Joyce read the Life History of the W.I., which was very much enjoyed as the members saw the changes that had taken place. Mrs. Stirling Bailey was pleasantly surprised when she was presented with a corsage and Life Membership pin and certificate. After supper the group enjoyed slides of a "trip to Italy." The evening was brought to a close with tea, sweet bread and the

anniversary cake being served. October meeting: Gave a donation to the Salvation Army. Held three card parties. Bury: An article read "Housekeeping in 1980." A gift was presented to Mrs. Douglas Clark, who is moving back to Megantic. A tape relating to the history of sites on the St. Francis River was heard. October meeting: Mrs. Wells Coates gave an interesting talk on her recent trip to Winnipeg to attend F.W.I.C. convention including her trip to the International Peace Garden. Members to attend town council meetings to stimulate their interest in applying pressure on the Government to outlaw the public dumping rubbish along the roads. The Health and Welfare Convener reported three of her children had had their teeth cleaned and treated with fluoride. Members of the Bury Cercle des Fermières to be invited to November meeting. Entertained teachers of Pope Memorial School. Mrs. Myrna MacAulay, house-mistress of Red House at Alexander Galt Regional School, former teacher and Principal of Pope Memorial High School, Bury was guest speaker. Bury W.I. have compiled data on the names of headstones in the Bury Protestant Cemetery and the Prescott Hill Cemetery. Plans were made to hold card parties every Wednesday through October and November, with a raffle at each party. Voted \$100 to Cafeteria Fund of Pope Memorial School. Mrs. William Provis received a beautiful mohair shawl from the Abbie Pritchard Fund. Several covered coat hangers have been received from Mrs. Lottie Herring, Wales Home, Richmond, for sale. East Angus: Held two parties: One for a member who celebrated her 80th birthday and one for a member who was leaving town. Miss Marion Ord gave an interesting talk on store display and the packaging of fruit, vegetables and meat. She also gave many useful tips on buying. East Clifton: Meeting theme was education. Seventy-five present. Held a Community Supper with students of the North Shore of Quebec as special guests. Twelve children were introduced by Eric Osborne, who spoke on the educational opportunity it has given the students to live in this locality where industry and agriculture is so very different from their part



of the province as well as attending the Alexander Galt Regional School. The W.I. members have painted the interior of their Hall. A gift was given to a member who was ill and entering the hospital. Scotstown: Held a quiz on current events. Members collected for the Blood Campaign. Voted \$5 to the Quebec Extension Fund.

#### Gatineau

Aylmer East: Seventeen members and two visitors present at September meeting. Mrs. Fuller gave a comprehensive talk on subjects pertaining to Home Economics. Branch won five prizes at Ottawa Exhibition in the Women's Institute classification. A gift was presented to Mrs. F. Taylor, who is retiring from office of Secretary of F.W.I.C. Mrs. Taylor has been a valued and helpful member of Aylmer East W.I. during the years she has been in Ottawa. Best wishes go to her in her retirement. October meeting: Eleven members attended October meeting. Roll call was a Canadian mineral and where mined. Arrangements were made for serving tea at Ottawa Winter Fair. A knitted rug done by Mrs. H. Holmes was greatly admired. A Thanksgiving message was given by Mrs. C. L. Corrigan. The program was in charge of Mrs. R. W. Ferris, Convener of Education, who had an informative and interesting discussion relating to local schools. She told of new classes in music, sewing, and typing which anyone interested could attend. Libraries have been well built up in each school. Mention was made of the Indian children who are attending Philemon Wright High School and that many of them had been welcomed in Aylmer area homes. Mrs. Ferris also read a comic piece "Eavesdropping on the Ladies Aid." A penny auction is planned for next meeting. Proceeds for Quebec Extension Fund. Eardley: Eardley and Aylmer members met jointly at the home of Mrs. H. Nugent. Guest speaker was Mrs. H. Wells, Dept. of Agriculture, who spoke on farm management and the different courses given. Rupert: Roll call was my pet way of saving. It is surprising how many good ways you can save, but a good garden seemed to be the best! Projects: A showing of slides netted \$27.

Catered to the local Horse Show and cleared \$185. Cookies and doughnuts will be sold at the Ottawa Winter Fair. Wright: The guest speaker was the Rev. Robert Risch, who spoke on the beginnings of education, from the Stone Age to today's discontent in Universities. Ditty bags sent to Save the Children. Soap was sent to Brookdale and Morningside Homes. October meeting: Motto—There is magic in a word of praise. Each member came prepared to entertain, which they did by singing, reciting, and reading poems. Jams and jellies were brought for Morningside Home. Members to assist other branches to serve tea and cookies at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

#### Megantic

Inverness: Plans were made for a card party to be held in I.O.O.F. Hall. Kinnear's Mills: Mrs. George Rothney, who is the oldest member in the county, a Life Member and a Charter Member, was very pleased to receive a beautiful Mohair throw from the Abbie Pritchard Fund. Mrs. Rothney is a faithful member and supports generously any project of the W.I. Projects—Inverness: UNICEF boxes ordered and plans made for the children on Hallowe'en. Branch plans to celebrate their 50th anniversary. Kinnear's Mills: The secretary was asked to write a letter of protest to the local council, asking that a particularly dangerous turn in the road from Thetford Mines to Leeds Village be protected with a guard rail. Plans were also made for the semi-annual meeting to be held in Kinnear's Mills. Donations—Inverness: Voted money to Quebec Extension Fund. Took gifts of food to Senior Citizens' Home. Members brought in soft toys for children in Butter's Home. Kinnear's Mills: Sent \$5 to Save the Children Fund.

#### Missisquoi

Cowansville: A conducted tour was made at the Clairol factory in Knowlton. An article was read on the care of winter plants, especially poinsettias, during the spring and summer. The Home Economics Convener advocated the use of "Cashex" cards, which would give a discount to shoppers paying cash. A contest was held in which each member wrote down

as many names of Cowansville streets as she could in 10 minutes. Fordyce: Prior to the meeting, members had visited the Wales Home in Richmond and the Botanical Gardens in Montreal. At the meeting a quilt, made by the members, was raffled and a cookie sale held. Stanbridge East: Mrs. A. Tanner spoke on "Learning French." A contest conducted by the Convener of Education, required the members to translate a written sentence from French and to reply to it orally in French. Both the French and the bilingual versions of O Canada were sung. It was decided to present 25-year pins to members eligible in 1971, which will be this branch's 50th anniversary. Voted \$15 to purchase a special arithmetic book for a pupil with poor eyesight in the local elementary school.

#### Quebec

Valcartier: The Labour Day picnic and barbecue was very successful. Served 200 barbecues with salad. Hot dogs and sweets were also sold. Donations were given to two schools.

#### Richmond

Cleveland: Three members attended the celebration held at Gore to mark their 50th Anniversary. Pot Luck supper planned for members and their families. An article of jewellery was drawn for and won by Mrs. Ralph Healy. Mrs. I. Osborne gave a demonstration on making fancy bags. Denison Mills: Convener's items, Garden Poem, Common colds and what to do, Where has all our good land gone? Mrs. Haunan displayed the cushion which she had completed. Mrs. Boreham read the minutes of the first meeting Nov. 14, 1923 and one from 25 years ago. Projects: Jams and Jellies given for the Wales Home. Auctioned cushion. The proceeds, \$4.25, sent to Quebec Extension Fund. One dollar per member to Quebec Service Fund. Gore: Held a contest on homemade bread. Mrs. C. Nixon winner. Served dinner at the Ploughing Match. Donated \$10 as prize for Ploughing Match. Donna Duffy winner. Donated \$5 to UNICEF, \$2.60 to Extension Fund. Seventeen pairs of knitted bed socks handed in



to be sent to the Cancer Society. Melbourne Ridge: Letter of thanks read from Sherbrooke Hospital for donation. Received an invitation to attend Gore's 50th anniversary celebration. The Agriculture Convener, Mrs. Ruth Driver, thanked all those who helped at the School Fair and said there had been 21 exhibitors. The Education Convener read an article entitled "Ministers to give advisors and people bigger role in decisions." Home Economics Convener, Mrs. Marg Smith, thanked everyone for their help in catering for a recent wedding. Made plans to cater to I.O.D.E. Banquet.

## Richmond

Richmond Hill: Held a very successful Chicken Pie Supper. Gave a donation to UNICEF. Gave a donation to slow learning class in St. Francis Elementary School. Richmond Young Women: Wales Home Birthday Party held. Sixteen celebrated the occasion. Birthday Cake served and a small gift given to each. One hundred dollar bursary was divided between two students, Ruth Bedard, who is taking a three-year nursing course at Sherbrooke, and Albert Parsons, who is taking Science at Acadia University. Donated \$3 to UNICEF. Mrs. E. Smith showed slides of P.E.I., Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury. These were very interesting. Shipton: Motto was nothing is as great as the inexhaustible wealth of nature. A sale of homemade jams, jellies, and pickles was a big success. Discussed transportation to Conventions and for delegates to attend demonstrations. A very interesting quiz on varying subjects i.e., history, animals and film stars, showed just how neglectful some of us have become in most of these subjects. It was enjoyed by all. The School Fair sponsored by our W.I. at the A.D.S. was a success. Miss Cindy Laroux won the trophy for the most exhibits. The runner-up was Miss Kelly Andrews. The school gym was open to the public in the evening and a very good showing of parents and friends attended. These exhibitions are excellent for the children, teaching them the proper procedure of entering their exhibits and the necessity of following the rules of requirements. Looking back over

the years, school fairs have been held for some 35 years with Shipton W.I. sponsoring them each time. Spooner Pond: Bakeless Bake Sale envelopes given out. Place inside your envelope the price it takes to make cookies, pie or a cake. Catering to a wedding. Convener's items: How to store winter gladioli, How to obtain Canadian Citizenship papers if not born in Canada and want to get a passport, Report on registration of adult education. Sewing Guides and hints to successful sewing, Reading from Digest "Autumn." Sunshine basket and cards sent out. Heard report on F.W.I.C. Convention from Mrs. V. R. Beattie.

## Rouyn-Noranda

Money raising project was a travelling apron. Held a discussion re ceramic course. Boxes of Christmas cards donated by a member. Proceeds for W.I. Funds. Articles collected for a bazaar. A jelly draw was won by a new member Mrs. Adrien Plante. Agriculture Convener gave information on her home garden.

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			The F.W.I.C. Convention	Dec.	247



## Shefford

Granby West: Two branch members visited a convalescent home for the aged and took a gift of fruit. The branch to purchase UNICEF Christmas cards. Waterloo-Warden: Roll call was name a local source of water and air pollution. The President, Mrs. G. George, commented on the branch visit to Upper Canada Village. Articles read on: Anwar Sadat who was nominated to replace the late President Nasser of Egypt; an explanation of the "Writ of Assistance" which is issued to police by the Minister of Justice, and a comment on the fact that women of Quebec smile a lot. A letter was read from pen-pal in England.

## Sherbrooke

Ascot: Miss Edna Smith gave a report on the Convention in Winnipeg and visit to Peace Gardens. The Flower centrepiece contest brought forth many lovely and interesting arrangements. Mrs. Florence Devany won first prize. Lennoxville: Miss K. Atto spoke on several aspects of pollution, and read a poem on the subject by Mr. Frank Libbey, written in 1938. Another poem on "Living a Little Life" was read by Mrs. G. Patrick. Education Convener, Mrs. R. Porter, pointed out the splendid opportunity for education now open to all. Adult classes are now registering in the Alexander Galt Regional School for \$5 a course. Mrs. Hugh Wallace reported on a very successful Fair Booth, with nearly every article sold. Mrs. Neil Tracy read articles recently published in The Canadian which was followed by discussion.

## Stanstead

All branches gave their tea collection to Quebec Extension work. Ayer's Cliff: Entertained the staff of the local elementary school. The roll call was say a sentence of at least 10 words in French or pay a fine. Reports were received on a snack booth and chicken pie dinner at the school fair, a successful money-raising project, and on the inspection of school fair gardens and the awarding of prizes. The guest speaker was Mr. E. J.

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Struthers whose subject was "Where to get material for local history research." Beebe: Welcomed a new member. UNICEF cards were shown and an article read from the Macdonald College Journal on the proposed move of Agriculture to the McGill campus. The guest speaker was Mr. H. Costello, who did research on the movement of glaciers for the Arctic Institute for four months last summer. His work took him through the Arctic from Frobisher Bay to the Yukon and Alaska. Stanstead North: Heard a report on a successful noonday dinner at which more than \$200 was realized. Prizes were awarded for the best school fair gardens. Mrs. Alan Christy, former director of nursing at the Hospital, spoke on changes in nursing education. The training of nurses is now being taken over by the CEGEPs with students being sent to various hospitals for practical experience. Training is thus more varied and more intensive than when students were considered as being apprentices in one hospital. She also mentioned changes being made in nursing care to keep it from becoming too impersonal.

Vaudreuil

Harwood: September meeting: This was the 23rd Anniversary meeting. Regret was expressed at the absence of Mrs. McKellar, who was on a trip overseas, as she had started this branch. Twelve members answered roll call with the telling of their first attendance at a W.I. meeting. The October meeting was under the convenership of Health and Welfare, Mrs. Kinch. Two members attended the opening of the new Veterans Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and gave an account of this event. Informative articles were read on pollution. Information as to the varying degrees of phosphates in brand name detergents, etc., was made available to the members. Roll call was name a famous doctor and his contribution to medicine. It was evident that the majority of the members had done their homework on this.

#### Citizenship Project

Seven Provincial entries were received for the Senator Carine Wilson Citizenship Project which

was an essay entitled "The Second Century Challenge to Women." The following members submitted essays: Mrs. H. R. McLarty, Penticton W.I., B.C., Mrs. Howatt, Red Deer W.I., Alta., Mrs. M. Luther, Aylesbury Homemaker's Club, Sask., Mrs. E. S. Brown, Centreville W.I. Ont., Mrs. Gladys Woolley, Hemmingford W.I., Que., Mrs. Mary Baker, Maple Leaf W.I., P.E.I., and Mrs. Frances Laracey, Conception Harbour W.I., Nfld. The winner was Mrs. H. R. McLarty, B.C., and the runner-up was Mrs. M. Luther, Sask.

#### Results of the Tweedsmuir Competitions

The three projects selected for the 1967-70 competitions were Village Histories, Cultural Projects, a set of eight coloured slides depicting the four seasons, and Handicraft Projects, two wall hangings from two of the three types of handicraft—weaving, crewel-work and needlepoint.

(Continued on page 248)

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The fact that there were 10 Village Histories, 17 sets of slides and 11 wall hanging entries showed great interest taken by the Institutes and Clubs.

The winners were as follows:  
Village Histories: First prize went to Dunville W.I., Newfoundland and Labrador. Honourable mention went to Pouce Coupe W.I., British Columbia. Cultural Projects: First prize to Clanbrassil W.I., Ont., with honourable mention to Kings W.I. Ont. Handicraft Projects: First prize went to Pense Homemakers' Club, Sask. Honourable mention to South Dawson W.I., B.C.

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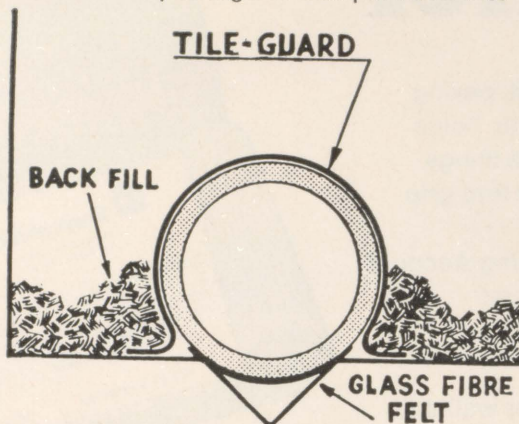
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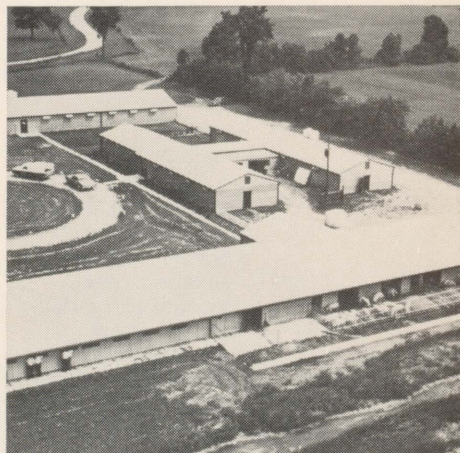
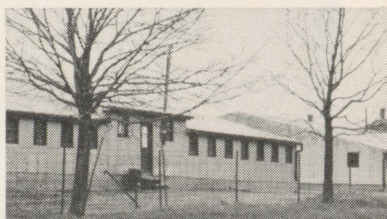
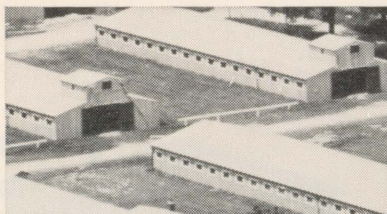
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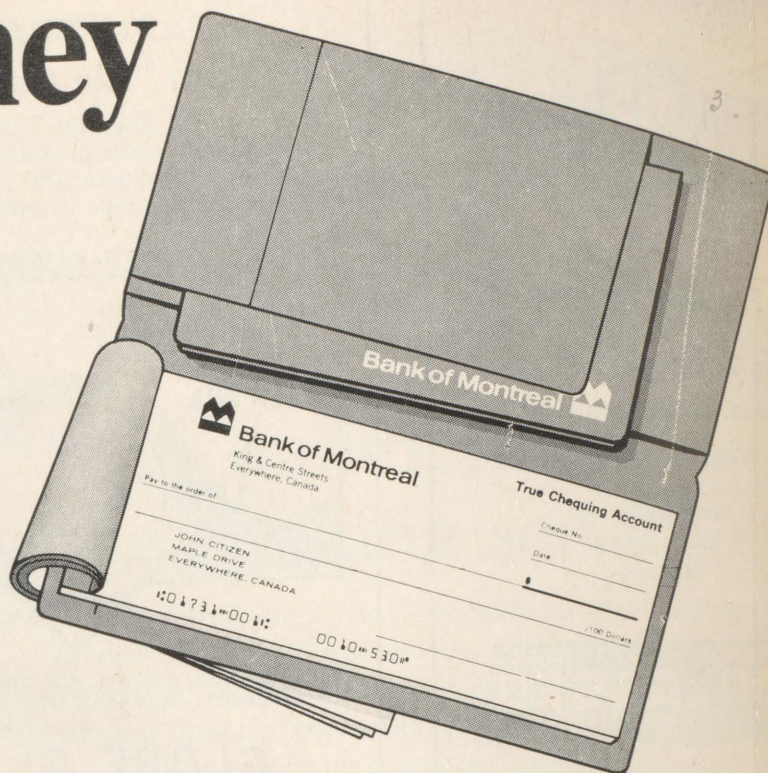


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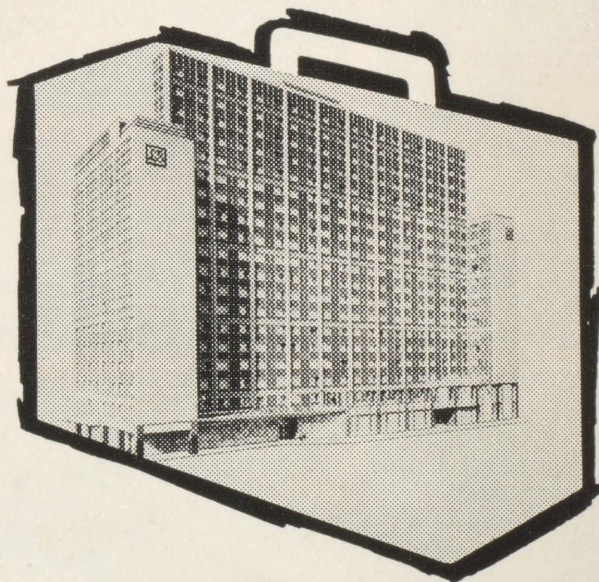


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